BOROUGH OF DURBAN

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year Ending
31st JULY, 1931

JVM.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
OLD COURT HOUSE BUILDINGS,
D U R B A N.

1st August, 1931.

To His Worship the Mayor and Town
Councillors of the Borough of Durban.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present herewith the Thirtieth Annual Report dealing with the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough of Durban for the year ended 30th June, 1931.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

R E P O R T "A".

1. VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION :

The following table shows the estimated population for the year 1930-1931, the last Census of the Borough being shown in comparison :

	Government Census 1926.	Estimate. 1930.	Government & Municipal Estimate 1931.
Europeans	53,348	60,560	59,850
Coloured	2,600	4,140	4,240
Native	33,407	43,640	43,750
Asiatic	16,743	17,330	17,860
	106,098	125,670	125,100

BIRTHS :

During the year the number of registered European births was 954 as compared with 973 and 986 in the two preceding years.

The following table shows the recorded births - all races - and birth rates in the case of residents only, the past eight years.

	EUROPEAN		COLOURED		NATIVE		ASIATIC	
	Births	Rates	Births	Rates	Births	Rates	Births	Rates
1924	919	18.09	54	12.02	19	1.17	770	47.67
1925	1025	19.95	84	45.7	40	1.43	665	39.76
1926	-	19.63	92	48.91	37	0.97	909	54.09
1927	1220	22.54	82	31.01	21	0.55	792	46.65
1928	986	17.34	117	34.70	49	1.54	679	39.94
1929	984	17.31	127	31.00	76	1.80	732	44.33
1930	973	16.06	136	32.84	129	2.72	658	37,96
1931	954	15.75	141	33.23	126	2.88	758	42.44

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS - BOROUGH RESIDENTS.

	EUROPEAN		COLOURED		NATIVE		ASIATIC.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Births	19	11	14	14	34	22	2	-
Percentages	3.14		1.98		44.44		.26	

STILL BIRTHS.

	EUROPEAN.	COLOURED.
Notified	33	4
Registered	30	11

The European Birth Rate, 15.75, is the lowest yet recorded. This rate has been falling steadily since 1927.

It/

It is considered that two factors contribute to this phenomenon, firstly, the prevalent industrial depression and secondly, the markedly increasing popularity of the "flat". In steadily increasing numbers, people are giving up housekeeping in favour of domicile in the 'service flat', which makes it appeal on the grounds of economy and relief from the worries of managing native servants. Both factors are therefore inter-related, but it is questionable whether an improvement in the industrial situation will restore the popularity of the detached residence with its enclosed plot of land, so long as the present rating system of 6d. in the £. on land and 3d. in the £. on houses is maintained.

Flat life definitely discourages an increase in the birth-rate, children being classed along with dogs and gramophones as offensive to its amenities.

Having regard to the seriousness of a progressive loss of the best elements in our mixed civilization, the Council should seriously consider a change in its rating policy, with the object of removing the rating disabilities under which the small property owner and occupier presently finds himself as compared with the flat dweller.

The non-European Birth Rates are somewhat in excess of the previous year, but with the exception of the Native rate, they do not exceed the average of the previous five years.

Deaths/

DEATHS :

	EUROPEAN		COLOURED		NATIVES		ASIATICS.		TOTAL	
	Boro:	Imp.	Boro:	Imp.	Boro:	Imp.	Boro:	Imp.	Boro:	Imp.
Deaths	561	185	55	35	349	416	231	40	1196	676
Rates	9.47	-	12.97	-	7.97	-	12.93	-	9.5	-

TABLE SHOWING BOROUGH DEATHS & RATES FOR A PERIOD OF EIGHT YEARS.

	EUROPEAN		COLOURED		NATIVES		ASIATICS		TOTAL.
	Deaths:	Rates	Deaths:	Rates	Deaths:	Rates	Death:	Rates	Deaths
1924	473	9.31	23	5.14	234	6.68	300	18.57	1,030
1925	537	10.95	55	29.92	242	8.65	314	20.77	1,148
1926	460	8.81	59	31.36	275	7.23	303	18.03	1,097
1927	507	9.37	62	23.45	287	7.55	319	18.79	1,175
1928	476	8.37	40	11.83	248	6.49	269	15.82	1,033
1929	503	8.42	42	10.25	285	6.75	250	14.54	1,080
1930	508	8.83	5	1.20	319	7.31	266	15.35	1,098
1931	561	9.47	55	12.97	349	7.97	231	12.93	1,196

The European Death Rate, 9.47, although slightly in excess of last year, continues to be very low. The Asiatic Death Rate, 12.93, is the lowest recorded for many years, indicating the benefits of improvement in sanitary conditions and the widening scope of health services available for this section of the population.

INFANTILE MORTALITY :

The following table shows the Infantile Mortality figure over the past 8 years (Borough Europeans only).

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Deaths	68	82	47	35	44	46	36	36
Mortality Fig.	73.99	83.84	45.81	36.3	44.62	46.64	36.99	37.73

INFANTILE MORTALITY - AGES & CAUSES OF DEATH.

DISEASES.	Weeks. 0-1	1-2	2-4	Months 1-3	3-6	6-12	Total Under One Year.
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Convulsions	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of Lymphatis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	-	-	-	3	3	3	9
Other Diseases of the Digestive System.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Dis. of Kidneys	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Heart.	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Prematurity	8	1	-	-	2	-	11
Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Burns	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS:	16	2	2	4	5	7	36

The European Rate, 37.73 per 1,000 births, continues to be very low. The slight increase over last year is attributable to the increasing popularity of the artificial feeding of infants - another sign of the times which cannot be regarded with equanimity.

Further developments in the scope of Maternity and Child Welfare education are contemplated with a view to popularising, inter alia, breast-feeding. These include an additional Municipal Midwife and educational propaganda for mothers by means of locally-produced miniature Cinema films shown regularly at the Clinics.

MATERNAL MORTALITY :

The Maternal Mortality rate (European) for the year was 2.09

Table/

Table showing the Maternal Mortality figure for the past four years.

	1928	1929	1930	1931.
Deaths	-	-	4	2
Mortality Rate	4.05	3.04	4.11	2.09

Although the Rate (European) shown is low, it naturally does not reflect the amount of puerperal morbidity which occurs, nor the extent of either mortality or morbidity in the non-European sections. The better class Europeans are well-served by Trained Midwives, but numbers of untrained handywomen cater for the poorest European class. For non-Europeans, adequate midwifery service simply does not exist. Excluding the first-named group, the position with regard to midwifery services generally requires urgent attention.

Powers for this purpose exist since June 1st, the date of promulgation of Regulations regarding persons practising midwifery under Section 133 of the Public Health Act. Under these Regulations, the Borough Council is required to make and keep a list of all persons (other than registered medical practitioners) practising midwifery within its district. The Council may refuse to enter on, or may remove from such list, the name of any person whose practising as a midwife the Council considers would be prejudicial or dangerous to the public health.

In the present Borough area there are 90 qualified and 71 unqualified midwives known to practice midwifery. In the sub-urban areas, soon to be incorporated, there are many more likely to be added to the latter category. Many of those unqualified midwives have no idea of ordinary cleanliness, let

alone/

alone asepsis. Although practising their craft for many years, numbers of those handywomen do not know how to read a thermometer.

Unless the making and keeping of the List of Practising Midwives is to be merely perfunctory, the whole time of a woman Medical Inspector will be required to carry out the necessary supervision. Provision is being made on the coming year's Estimates for obtaining the part-time services of a woman medical officer to assist in this work.

There is an absolute shortage of trained midwives available for the non-European classes. The root cause of this shortage is the lack of training facilities. The public hospitals, which control such training facilities as are available are administered by the Provincial Government, which is under no statutory obligation to train midwives other than for the maintenance of hospital staffs.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS (EUROPEANS).

Age Period	No. of Deaths.	Percentages of Total Deaths at all ages.
Under 1 Year	40	7.1
1 - 2 Years	3	.5
2 - 5 Years	10	1.7
1 - 5 Years	53	9.3
5 - 15 Years	22	3.9
15 - 25 Years	16	3.2
25 - 45 Years	70	12.4
45 - 65 Years	199	35.4
65 and Over.	201	35.8
T O T A L:	561.	--

(Page 8a follows.)

TABLE B SHOWING DEATHS FROM CERTAIN MAIN CAUSES - OTHER THAN EUROPEANS.

	NUMBER OF DEATHS.						PROPORTION PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.					
	Coloured.		Natives		Asiatics		Coloured		Natives		Asiatics.	
	1929/30	1930/31	1929/30	1930/31	1929/30	1930/31	1929/30	1930/31	1929/30	1930/31	1929/30	1930/3
Infective Intestinal Diseases (Enteric Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea & Enteritis).....	-	4	41	38	27	24	-	73	128	109	102	104
Cancer	-	1	2	3	-	4	-	18	6	8	-	17
Heart & Circulatory Sys..	3	4	12	22	17	10	600	73	36	63	64	43
Nervous Systems.....	-	4	10	10	15	11	-	73	30	25	56	47
Birth & Early Development	-	6	32	27	26	24	-	109	100	77	98	104
Pneumonia & Bronchitis...	1	7	50	54	64	50	200	127	159	154	240	215
Tuberculosis Pulmonary...	-	10	37	50	20	18	-	182	116	143	75	78
Tuberculosis -Non Pulm...	-	-	9	5	8	8	-	-	34	14	30	35

DEATH RETURNS.

		BOROUGH				IMPORTED.			
EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, CONTAGIOUS & INFECTIOUS DIS.		E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
001/1	Enteric Fever	6	-	1	-	3	-	9	-
002/x	Typhus Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
005/1	Malaria	13	2	23	12	10	3	26	6
007/x	Measles	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
009/x	Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-
010/x	Diphtheria & Croup	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
011/1	Influenza (with Pulm. Comp.).....	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
011/2	-do- (without Pulm.Comp.).....	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
016/1	Dysentery - Amoebic	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	1
016/2	-do- - Bacillary	4	-	1	1	4	1	7	-
016/3	-do- - Other Causes	-	-	16	3	1	2	40	1
020/x	Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
021/x	Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
024/x	Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
029/x	Tetanus	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
031/x	Tuberculosis - Respiratory System....	28	10	49	18	3	6	89	4
032/x	-do- - Meningeal	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
033/x	-do- - Abdominal	1	-	4	5	1	-	1	-
034/x	-do- - Of the vetebral column	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
036/4	-do- - Genito-Urinary System.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
036/5	-do- - Other Organs	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
037/1	-do- - Acute Disseminated....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
037/2	-do- - Chronic Disseminated..	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
038/x	Syphilis	2	-	7	-	-	2	6	-
040/2	Gonorrhoeal or Purulent Ophthalmia...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
041/x	Purulent Infection - Septicaemia.....	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	-
042/x	Other Infectious Diseases	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	CARRIED FORWARD :	82	15	109	51	31	14	193	13

GENERAL DISEASES(NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I)	BOROUGH E.	BOROUGH C.	BOROUGH N.	BOROUGH A.	IMPORTED. E.	IMPORTED. C.	IMPORTED. N.	IMPORTED. A.
BROUGHT BORWARD	82	15	109	51	31	14	193	13
043/x Cancer - Bucal Cavity	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
044/x -do- - Stomach,Liver & Oesophagus	18	-	1	1	6	-	1	1
045/x -do- - Peritoneum,Intestines,Rectum	11	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
046/x -do- - Female Genital Organs.....	11	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
047/x -do- - Breast	11	1	-	1	2	-	1	-
048/x -do- - Skin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
049/x -do- - Other or unspecified Organs	14	-	2	-	8	1	4	-
050/x Other Tumors	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
051/x Rheumatic Fever	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
052/x Chronic Rheumatism & Gout	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
057/x Diabetes	9	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
058/1 Pernicious Anaemia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
058/2 Other Anaemias & Chlorosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
060/1 Exophthalmic Goitre	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
060/2 Other diseases of Thyroid Gland....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
065/1 Leucaemia	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
066/x Alcoholism	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
069/x Other General Diseases	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM & SENSE ORGANS :								
070/x Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
071/x Simple Meningitis	2	2	3	2	-	1	3	-
073/x Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
074/1 Cerebral Haemorrhage	11	-	2	2	-	-	2	-
074/2 Cerebral Thrombosis & Embolism.....	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
075/1 Hemiplegia	-	1	2	5	-	-	1	-
075/2 Paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
078/x Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
CARRIED FORWARD :	186	22	124	67	64	17	211	15

		BOROUGH				IMPORTED.			
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM & SENSE ORGANS CONTD.		E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
	BROUGHT FORWARD :	186	22	124	67	64	17	211	15
080/x	Convulsions	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
084/x	Other Diseases of Nervous System...	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
086/x	Diseases of the Ear & Mastoid Bone.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.									
087/x	Pericarditis	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
088/1	Acute Endocarditis	14	-	3	2	4	-	3	-
088/2	Myocarditis	26	1	5	2	15	1	7	-
089/x	Angina Pectoris	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
090/1	Valvular Diseases of the Heart....	14	-	1	1	4	1	1	-
090/2	Fatty Degeneration of the Heart...	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090/3	Other Diseases of the Heart	16	1	2	1	3	-	-	1
091/1	Aneurism	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
091/2	Arterial Sclerosis	27	-	1	1	2	1	-	-
091/3	Other Diseases of the Arteries....	8	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
091/4	Aortic Aneurism.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
092/x	Embolism & Thrombosis	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
093/x	Diseases of the Veins	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
094/x	Diseases of the Lymphatic Sys.....	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
096/x	Other Diseases of Circulatory Sys.	14	1	4	1	3	-	4	-
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.									
099/1	Acute Bronchitis	5	1	5	2	-	-	-	1
099/2	Chronic Bronchitis	6	1	1	4	-	-	-	2
099/3	Undefined Bronchitis (Under 5 yrs)	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
099/4	-do- (5 years & Over)	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
100/x	Broncho Pneumonia	10	3	16	38	5	-	20	3
101/1	Pneumonia - Lobar	10	1	4	2	3	-	-	1
101/2	-do - Undefined	10	1	25	1	2	1	26	-
	CARRIED FORWARD :	264	33	201	128	110	22	277	24

		BOROUGH				IMPORTED.			
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (Contd).		E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
	BROUGHT FORWARD :	264	33	201	128	110	22	277	24
102/x	Pleurisy	5	-	3	2	2	-	4	-
103/x	Pulmonary Congestion	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
104/x	Gangrene of the Lungs	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
105/x	Asthma	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
107/3	Other Diseases of the Respiratory Sys	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107/4	Miners Phthisis - without T.B.....	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-
107/5	-do- - with Tuberculosis.	4	-	1	-	-	-	10	1
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.									
108/x	Disease of the Mouth	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
110/x	Disease of the Oesophagus.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
111/1	Ulcer of the Stomach	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
111/2	Ulcer of the Duodenum.....	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
112/x	Other diseases of the stomach.....	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
113/x	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 yrs)	13	4	14	16	4	1	14	1
114/x	-do- (2 years and over)....	3	-	4	4	1	1	7	-
115/x	Ankylostomasis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
117/x	Appendicitis & Typhlitis	5	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
118/1	Hernia	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
118/2	Intestinal Obstructions	6	-	2	1	2	1	1	-
119/x	Other diseases of the Intestines..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
122/2	Cirrhosis	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
123/x	Biliary Calculi	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
124/x	Other diseases of the Liver.....	10	-	3	-	3	-	1	-
125/x	Diseases of Pancreas.....	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
126/x	Peritonitis of unstated Origin....	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	1
127/x	Other diseases of the Digestive Sys	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	CARRIED FORWARD :	353	40	234	157	142	27	320	27

		BOROUGH				IMPORTED.			
		E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
	BROUGHT FORWARD :	353	40	234	157	14[illegible]	27	320	27
NON V.D. OF GENITO URINARY SYS & ANNEXA									
128/x	Nephritis - Acute	6	2	6	3	2	2	2	-
129/x	Nephritis - Chronic	19	3	5	1	4	-	2	4
131/x	Other Diseases of Kidneys & Annexa	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
133/1	Diseases of Bladder - Bilharziasis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
133/2	Diseases of the Bladder	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
134/1	Stricture of the Urethra	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
135/x	Disease of the Prostrate	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
137/x	Cyst & other tumours of the ovary.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138/x	Salpingitis & Pelvic Abscess	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
141/1	Disease of the Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
THE PUERPERAL STATE.									
143/1	Abortion (death of mother).....	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
143/2	Ectopic Gestation	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
143/3	Other Accidents of Pregnancy.....	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
145/x	Other Accidents of Labour.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
146/x	Puerperal Septicaemia	1	-	1	4	-	-	5	-
148/x	Puerperal Albuminuria & Convulsions	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
DISEASES OF THE SKIN & CELLULAR TISSUE									
152/x	Furuncle	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
153/x	Acute Abscess	2	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
154/x	Other Dis. of Skin & Annexa	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
DISEASES OF THE BONES & ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION									
155/x	Diseases of the Bones	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
156/x	-do- Joints	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MALFORMATIONS.									
159/1	Congenital Heart	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
159/2	Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
159/4	Malformation - other forms.....	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1
	CARRIED FORWARD :	391	46	256	172	160	31	339	33

		BOROUGH				IMPORTED.			
DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.		E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
	BROUGHT FORWARD :	391	46	256	172	160	31	339	33
160/x	Congenital, Debility, Icterus & Sclerema	-	2	6	12	1	-	1	1
161/1	Premature Birth	10	2	12	5	3	1	11	-
161/2	Injury at Birth	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
162/x	Other diseases peculiar to Early Infcy.	4	1	6	2	-	-	1	-
OLD AGE.									
164/x	Senility	6	-	-	7	-	-	2	-
EXTERNAL CAUSES.									
165/x	Suicide by Liquid & Solid Poison....	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
166/x	Suicide by Corrosive Substances.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
168/x	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation.	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
169/x	Suicide by Drowning	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170/x	Suicide by Firearms.....	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
171/x	Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instrument	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
175/x	Poisoning by Food	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
177/x	Other Acute Accidental Poisonings...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
179/x	Burns	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
180/x	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
182/x	Accidental Drowning	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
185/x	Accidental Injury by fall.....	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
188/1	Accidental Injury by Railways	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
188/2	Accidental Injury by Motor Vehicles.	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
188/3	Accidental Injury by Animal drawn Vehicles	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
188/6	Accidental Injury by Motor Cycles...	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
196/x	Electricity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
197/x	Homicide by Firearms	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CARRIED FORWARD :	452	54	282	199	181	33	354	35

EXTERNAL CAUSES.	BOROUGH E.	BOROUGH C.	BOROUGH N.	BOROUGH A.	IMPORTED E.	IMPORTED C.	IMPORTED N.	IMPORTED A.
BROUGHT FORWARD :	452	54	282	199	131	33	353	35
198/x Homicide by cutting or piercing instrument.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
199/2 Homicide by Other Means.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
201/x Fractures - Cause not stated...	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
202/1 Other External Violence.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.								
205/x Cause of Death Unstated or ill-defined.....	8	-	67	31	1	-	62	5
T O T A L S :	561	55	349	231	185	35	416	40

(Page 8 follows)

TABLES SHOWING DEATHS FROM CERTAIN MAIN CAUSES
1929/30 & 1930/31 EUROPEAN A, OTHER RACES B.

DISEASES.	No. of Deaths. 1928/29	1929/30.	Proportion per 1,000 deaths from all causes. 1927/28	1928/29.
Infective Intestinal Diseases (Enteric Fever Dysentery, Diarrhoea & Enteritis)	32	29	59	52
Cancer	63	68	118	121
Heart & Circulatory Sys.	102	136	190	242
Diseases of Nervous Sys.	21	20	39	35
Diseases of Birth &Early Development	22	15	41	26
Pneumonia & Bronchitis	45	41	84	73
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (incl Phthisis).....	34	32	63	57
Tuberculosis - Other form	3	4	5	7
Genito-Urinary	49	32	91	57

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

Throughout the year, the incidence of the common infectious diseases was, as usual extremely low.

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ALL RACES.

DISEASE.	Euro. B.	Euro. I.	Coloured B.	Coloured I.	Native B.	Native I.	Asiatic B.	Asiatic I.	Total. B.	Total. I.
Diphtheria	77	49	7	1	1	5	1	2	86	57
Enteric Fever.....	48	18	2	-	11	10	2	3	63	31
Scarlet Fever.....	23	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	4
Tuberculosis Pulm.	54	15	19	9	75	177	31	28	179	229
do - Non-Pulm...	4	3	-	1	3	19	4	8	11	31
Typhus Fever.....	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6
Erysipelas.	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	-
Puerperal Fever...	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	-	8	6
Anthrax.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Trachoma.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
Leprosy.....	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1
Ophthalmia - Gon..	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	4	1
TOTALS :	237	97	32	12	94	219	41	43	404	371

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

ENTERIC FEVER :

There were fewer cases of Enteric Fever than were recorded in any of the preceding five years. The decreased incidence of and mortality from Enteric Fever observable over the last few years reflects a satisfactory position with regard to our most important endemic disease, other than Tuberculosis. As an anti-enteric measure, considerable importance is attached to the compulsory erection of additional sanitary conveniences on all premises employing Native or Indian servants. The personal hygiene of non-European domestics, such as cooks, house-boys and shop-workers is naturally important in view of the comparatively high "carrier" rate among non-Europeans, especially natives.

The marketing and hawking of fruit and vegetables, practically an Indian monopoly, still leaves much to be desired. Street-marketing in the open, under conditions of appalling congestion of buyers, retailers, products and beasts of burden such as obtains at the early morning Indian Market, remains a reproach to the sanitary conscience of the Town; The urgent nature of the fruit and vegetable market problem must be recognized. Of but slightly less importance is the lack of proper washing facilities and sanitary conveniences for food stalls in both European and Indian Market premises.

Hawkers, being largely domiciled outside the Borough are thereby difficult to control. No hawker should be licensed unless he has access to proper facilities for the overnight storage of fruit and vegetables.

With reference to Anti-enteric measures, the importance of cleanliness in the handling of foodstuffs is not yet sufficiently recognised. It is proposed, in the coming year, to require the provision of a wash-hand basin or sink in all premises

licensed/

licensed for the sale of exposed foodstuffs, such as meats, dairy produce, fruit and vegetables, etc.

The following tables show the number of cases notified and deaths from the more common infectious diseases :

ENTERIC FEVER :

	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30.	1930/31. Boro.	1930/31. Imp.
Cases	112	111	143	142	107	63	31
Deaths	47	23	35	26	24	7	12

Borough Europeans only :

Case mortality	2.9
Case Incidence per 1,000 of Population	0.8
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	0.1

SCARLET FEVER :

	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31 Boro.	1930/31 Imp.
Cases	44	26	43	59	47	23	4
Deaths	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Borough Europeans only :

Case incidence per 1,000 of Population	.39

Diphtheria/

DIPHTHERIA :

	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/28	1929/30	1930/31. Boro.	1930/31. Imp.
Cases	102	119	153	117	120	86	57
Deaths	8	8	6	6	8	7	-

Borough Europeans only :

Case Mortality	3.9
Case Incidence per 1,000 of Population	1.3
Death Rate	0.1

SMALL POX :

No cases of this disease occurred during the year, nor were any cases or contacts reported from the Port Health Department.

VACCINATION :

During the year the following vaccinations were performed :-

	Infants & Children	12 year old children & Others.
Successful Vaccinations	1,000	689
Insusceptible to Vaccination	31	108
Vaccination postponed owing to Illness.	316	45
Previously had Smallpox.	-	-

Infectious/

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

DISEASE.	European.	Coloured.	Native.	Asiatic	Total.
Diphtheria	122	5	8	3	138
Scarlet Fever	24	-	-	-	24
Measles	54	-	27	1	82
Chickenpox	5	4	47	-	56
Mumps	8	-	5	-	13
Typhus Fever	12	-	-	-	12
Whooping Cough	6	-	1	-	7
Puerperal Sepsis	1	2	-	-	3
Trachoma	1	-	-	5	6
Tonsilitis	3	-	1	-	4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	-	1	-	3
Laryngeal Catarrah	1	-	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	1	-	1
Scabies	-	-	-	5	5
Observation	-	1	1	-	2
TOTALS :	239	12	92	14	357

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL :

During the year, negotiations were successfully entered into with the General Hospital Advisory Board and the Provincial Executive with regard to the centralization of hospital facilities at Congella. The proposed new Non-European General Hospital will be erected in juxta position to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Details of the scheme are still under consideration. Co-operation between the Municipal and Provincial Authorities has, however, been assured to an extent which permits of considerable economy, both in capital and administrative expenditure, for both authorities.

Arising out of the agreement reached in connection with the housing and boarding of nursing staff, it will not now be necessary for the Municipality to proceed with the erection of a separate Nurses Home and Administration Block. The

disinfection/

disinfection and laundry work for all Provincial Hospital Units in the Borough, together with that of the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital will be carried on in a New Station which the Municipality propose to erect on the hospital site.

As a result of the new scheme, the Municipality will be able to complete its programme for the provision of the required additional ward accommodation for infectious diseases, at a saving of approximately £20,000 on the cost of the originally approved scheme, less the cost of a new Disinfecting & Laundry Station at a cost of approximately £7,000. Final details of the re-modelled scheme have to be worked out before its submission to the Secretary of Public Health for approval.

It is distinctly a matter for congratulation that the policies of the two hospital authorities, Municipal and Provincial, have thus been profitably co-ordinated, instead of, as at first seemed inevitable, branching off into divergent and competitive schemes.

DISINFECTING STATION :

As already indicated, the existing inadequately housed and equipped station at Alice Street is intended soon to be replaced by modern premises at Congella Hospital.

It is proposed further, to transfer the control of the Cleansing Station, at the Alice Street depot, to the Borough Native Administration Department.

During the year the following work was carried out :-

	Rooms Disinfected.	Articles washed & disinfected.
Private premises	449	16,232
Congella Hospital	-	43,239
Typhus Fever Precautions	-	25,131

Ambulance/

AMBULANCE REMOVALS :

The following table shows that a total of 428 cases were conveyed in the Infectious Diseases Ambulance :

HOSPITALS.	European.	Coloured.	Native	Asiatic.	Total.
Municipal Isolation	190	11	89	11	301
Government Hospl.	33	6	14	9	62
Other Hospitals	50	3	7	5	65
TOTALS :	273	20	110	35	428

CLEANSING STATION :

Verminous Europeans	- baths provided	5,644
Verminous Natives	- baths provided	2,989

LAUNDRY :

A total of 13,403 articles, including towels, coats, etc. were washed for the various Corporation Departments.

55,037 costumes, slips and towels were washed for the Ocean Beach Baths & Bathing Enclosure.

57,259 costumes, towels, etc. were washed for the Public Baths, West Street.

3. TUBERCULOSIS :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31. Boro.	1930/31. Imp.
Cases	253	280	324	338	342	179	229
Deaths	151	161	163	188	167	105	102

Borough Europeans only :

Case Incidence per 1,000 of Population	.91
Case Mortality per cent.	15.10
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	.45

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31. Boro.	1930/31. Imp.
Cases	67	85	61	70	76	11	31
Deaths	65	48	41	58	36	17	11

Borough Europeans only :

Case Incidence per 1,000 of Population	0.06
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	0.06

TUBERCULOSIS :

No progress has been made with regard to the improvement of facilities for the detection and treatment of Tuberculosis, which continues to take a heavy toll of Non-European residents of the Borough and its environs.

So far as hospitalization is concerned, the conclusion of the co-ordinated scheme with regard to General and Isolation Hospitals already referred to, clears the ground to a considerable extent. It now becomes practical politics to discuss the long-deferred problem of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Natal, as an integral part of a co-ordinated scheme of facilities for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis in the Province.

Unfortunately, financial stringency will, in all likelihood preclude indefinitely the approval of any ad hoc scheme. The following extracts from recent reports on the subject briefly summarize the position. The following extracts from recent reports on the subject breifly summarize the position.

The functions of a Sanatorium are :

(1) To cure curable cases of Tuberculosis.
(2) To improve cases capable of lasting improvement, and
(3) To disseminate a knowledge of tuberculosis, prevention methods;

In/

in short, to undertake curative treatment and preventive propaganda.

Thus the cases properly admitted to a Sanatorium are cases whom one can reasonable expect to be cured or greatly improved by the treatment; who are capable of appreciating the nature of that treatment, and further of practising it in their home life, and of spreading a knowledge of both treatment and prevention in their home circle and its every day contacts.

The importance of the propagandist or educative function cannot be over-stressed in the case of European and Indians, among whom the disease is regarded as conveying a social stigma.

The preventive or educative value of the Sanatoria presently available, i.e. Nelspoort and Springkell is negligible to the local community, because of the very few patients admitted from Natal, those too, almost exclusively Europeans, who are least ignorant of hygienic precautions.

A local Natal Sanatorium available for all classes of the population, would undoubtedly place anti-tuberculosis measures in this Province on a vastly improved footing. It would serve as a permanent stimulus to the development of Tuberculosis Schemes, by which one means the local facilities for notifying, investigating and dealing appropriately with cases of Tuberculosis.

As things are, there is unquestionably, a dead lack of constructive interest in the whole problem of Tuberculosis. Yet as a disease, it far transcends in social and economic importance, either cancer, heart disease, pneumonia or malaria. Deaths recorded - Borough and Imported - for the year 1930, compare as follows : Malaria 96, Cancer 107, Tuberculosis 203.

Throughout Natal, inquiry from each of the Local Authorities shows that in 1930, Tuberculosis caused 237 deaths - European 47, Coloured 8, Native 141, Asiatic 41.

When Tuberculosis Sanatoria were first introduced, over 40 years ago, extravagent hopes were entertained as to their probable effect in reducing the gross mortality and morbidity from Tuberculosis. Those hopes were disappointed, and Sanatoria fell into disfavour, as did the other special measures exploited to combat the disease. It was then recognized that special measures had their special uses, but were not alone sufficient to make headway. New tactics had to be evolved, and the strategy had to be altered. The accepted lines of strategy are now-a-days directed towards a steady improvement in the standard of living, i.e. work, housing, nutrition and recreation. New tactics are represented by the improved methods of discovering and following up cases of the disease and disseminating a knowledge of preventive methods. In this work, the Sanatorium, as properly administered now-a-days, can play an all important part.

During 1930, ten Natal cases were sent to the Nelspoort Sanatorium, nine of which were Europeans, while 320 cases of

Tuberculosis/

3. Contd.

Tuberculosis were treated in Natal Hospitals, i.e. 49 Europeans, 19 Coloured, 199 Natives and 53 Asiatics. The number of deaths, in the case of Europeans and Asiatics approximate the number of patients admitted to Hospital; in the case of Natives the number of deaths represent, approximately 75 per cent of the number admitted to Hospital.

It is safe to assume that for every two fatal European Pulmonary cases, there is at least one case fit for admission to a Sanatorium; for every 5 Native deaths, at least one, with a similar proportion for Asiatics. In the case of Coloureds, the proportion would be less than for Europeans. Such an estimation, which errs, if anything, on the side of caution, would bring the annual Sanatorium population of Natal up to the figures shown hereunder :-

European.	Coloured.	Native.	Asiatic.	Total.
23	3	30	8	64

Compare this with the numbers actually admitted to Sanatoria in 1930:

European.	Coloured.	Native.	Asiatic.	Total.
9	1	-	-	10

To provide Sanatorium accommodation for Natal, on a minimum working bases, would therefore necessitate the establishment of a 25-30 bed - three - sectional sanatorium, capable of considerable expansion as its usefulness developed. Capital expenditure involved, on the basis of a cost of £500 per bed would amount to roughly £15,000. Maintenance would be recovered out of a tariff based on existing hospital tariffs varying from 3/6 to 10/-. per day per patient.

4. VENEREAL DISEASES.

OUT-PATIENTS :

New Cases

European	- Male	295	
	Female	54	
Indian	- M & F	96	
Native	- M & F	335	
Coloured	- M & F	45	825
Non-Venereal			41

INJECTION OF N.A.B :

European	- M & F	500	
Indian	- M & F	60	
Coloured	- M & F	94	
Native	- M & F	743	1,397

IRRIGATION :

European	- Male	3,629	
	- Female	200	
Native	- M & F	669	
Col. & Indian	M & F	368	4,866

DILATATIONS :

Europeans	20	20
Coloured & Indian	-	
Wasserman Tests	139	
Slides & Smears	231	
Vaccine Injections	184	
Intramine	14	
Medicine & advice only	1,287	1,855

Total Attendances at Clinic : 8,196

INPATIENTS :

European	- Male	79	
	- Female	5	
Native	- Male	467	
Indian	- Male	40	
Coloured	- Male	27	
Nat.Ind & Col.	Female	190	808
Babies born in Ward			8

INJECTION OF N.A.B.

European	- M & F	67	
Nat.Ind& Co.	M & F	1,318	1,385

IRRIGATION :

European	- M & F	1,725	
Native	- Male	7,463	
Ind & Co.	- M & F	514	9,702

4. VENEREAL DISEASE :

Plans were discussed for increasing and improving existing facilities for treating Venereal Disease. The premises accommodating the Special Clinic at Addington Hospital, are inadequate and approaching dilapidation. The General Hospital Authority, which administers the Clinic, proposes to build new premises for a European Clinic at Addington. Non-European patients will be accommodated in new premises at Congella. This arrangement provides for the highly desirable racial separation as well as for additional accommodation for both out- and in-patients.

5. PLAGUE :

Anti-plague precautions were carried on with unrelaxed energy. An improved method of gassing was introduced during the year. The method consists in forcing "cyanide dust", containing 50% available HCN in a lime basis, into rat burrows by means of an improved hand-power rotary pump. The method is safe and highly effective and has a wide range of application in both out-door and in-door conditions.

Excellent progress continues to be made by the Anti-plague staff in locating rat-harbourages and in the prosecution of 'building-out' and rat-proofing operations.

RAT DESTRUCTION :

The following figures show the work carried out by the Rodent Prevention Staff, viz :

Total visits made to premises	29,611
Rats destroyed in Durban Corporation Barracks	1,131
Rats reported to have been destroyed on private premises.	10,374

Poison/

5. Rat Destruction Contd.:

Poison baits laid	132,252
Traps set	5,355
Rat poison made by the Department in lbs.	325.

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6. OTHER COMMUNICABLE OR PREVENTABLE DISEASES :

MALARIA :

After freedom from indigenous Malaria for a quarter of a century, the Borough experienced a mild visitation in the late summer of 1929. Nineteen Borough residents died from the disease in 1929, 45 in 1930, and 50 in the year ending June 30th, 1931. In the majority of cases, the sources of infection were traced to foci outwith the Borough. However, the growing toll of indigenous Malaria indicates the persistence of foci of infection within the Borough itself. These are located along the margins of the Eastern and Western Vleis, the river boundaries of Umgeni and Umbilo and the bayside Congella area.

Intensive spraying and light-draining operations were carried out, but the results show the essential limitations of these temporary methods of control. In a crowded urban area, flanked by low-lying ground subject to periodic inundation, Malaria can only be eradicated by thorough subsoil and surface drainage and reclamation.

The small grass-hidden holes and seepages favoured by the malaria-carrying mosquitoes, A Costalis and funestis, necessarily occur when cattle are allowed to graze over those vleis, where the water-table is consistently high and the ground is largely clay overlaid by thin strata of highly

organic/

organic clayly loam. Unable to pierce the clay stratum, the sub-soil water seeps up to the surface with each rain creating a very intractable problem of mosquito control.

Owing to the heavy clay admixture in the surface layer, light drainage effect removal of flood water only. These open drains themselves require constant oiling to inhibit mosquito development in their channels, the sides of which are constantly crumbling as a result of excavation by crabs, damage by grazing cattle and flood erosion.

Good as are the results obtained and by reclamation with town refuse, progress by such means is too slow and too limited in scope to satisfy the requirements of a reasonable anti-malaria scheme. Our temporary measures of control have so far obviated the development of a serious epidemic of malaria. The problem of endemic indigenous Malaria has, however, now reached the point when town-engineering schemes for drainage and reclamation must definitely be co-ordinated with a progressive policy of eradication malaria-breeding swampy areas.

DENGUE :

Permission was obtained for the employment of the nucleus of a special staff for anti-dengue operations. The staff consists of 4 European youths and two Indians - the latter having been taken on last year - under the supervision of a Health Inspector experienced in mosquito investigation and control.

The duties of this special staff are to investigate systematically the occurrence of stegomyia breeding places

and/

and to build up an improved system of control. In this system, educative propaganda will play a large part and will include special instruction by means of locally-prepared miniature bioscopic films.

It is proposed at an early date to unify the control of the anti-malaria and anti-dengue staffs in order to secure better co-ordination of anti-mosquito operations.

Special efforts will be made to prepare anti-mosquito exhibits for the purpose of giving instruction to school children, juvenile organizations and whenever possible, householders.

The promulgation in 12th June, 1931 of new regulations regarding the control of malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases, decidedly strengthens the hands of local authorities in areas infested by stegomyia and anopheles.

The Swellengrebel Report on Malaria, submitted to the Union Health Department on 16th May, 1931, drew attention to the importance, in rural areas, of concentrating on the control of breeding-places favoured by A. Costalis and A. funestis. In thickly-settled and urban areas, however, it is probably unwise to neglect any conditions favouring the development of mosquitoes, regardless of species.

The responsibilities of individual householders with regard to Stegomyia prevention, does not yet appear to be sufficiently realized. It is expected that the novel means to be employed in educative propaganda in future will improve matters in this respect.

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6. ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES :

COMPLAINTS : Two hundred and fourteen (214) complaints were received regarding the prevalence of mosquitoes.

MOSQUITO INVESTIGATION - following Complaints. In this connection eight hundred and sixteen (816) Inspections were made and mosquitoes were found developing at one hundred and seventy two (172) of the premises visited, representing a percentage of 21.07%.

SPECIES OF MOSQUITOES. In most of these cases the mosquitoes infesting the residences were of Stegomyia and Culex species, but occasionally Anophelines were found in the Umbilo area.

CAUSE OF DEVELOPMENT : As regards mosquitoes developing on private premises, it has been found that it was due to the neglect on the part of the occupier, in not removing useless receptacles, such as old tins, bottles, motor car tyres, etc. and also in allowing roof gutters to become obstructed with leaves etc. Sagging gutters also provided facilities for their development and the question of rendering them self-draining was always taken up with the owner of the property.

MOSQUITO DEVELOPMENT (Routine Work): It may be mentioned that, at the 40,262 inspections carried out in the routine work of the District Sanitary Inspectors, mosquitoes were found developing on 430 occasions, this representing 1.06% of the premises visited. This figure does not include the special visits made following complaints, as referred to in the opening paragraph.

VISITS OF INDIAN SCOUTS : 8,398 visits and revisits were made by the two Indian Scouts to vacant dwellings, lands and Corporation premises, their duty consisting solely of making such inspections and treating likely breeding places with larvaecide.

On 917 occasions mosquitoes were found developing, this representing 10.09% of the visits made.

The great contrast between this figure and that of the District Sanitary Inspectors' (routine work) is due to the fact that the majority of the visits made by the Indian Scouts were to unoccupied houses, in which cases the mosquito-breeding took place in water-closet pans and cisterns and gully traps, etc. In every instance these fittings were treated with a larvaecide either to kill larvae found or prevent such fittings affording facilities for mosquito-breeding.

SURVEYS OF SWAMPY AREAS :

Weekly surveys were carried out throughout the year by the Inspectors concerned, this affording a check on the straying operations carried out by this department as well as locating mosquito-breeding places in the swampy areas in the Borough.

The/

6. Contd.

The species generally found were culex and occasionally Anophelene, the Eastern Vlei and Umbilo area being chiefly responsible for the latter. Specimens of Anophelene larvae brought in from the Umbilo district, when developed, proved to be A Mauritianus and from the Eastern Vlei both Mauritianus and Costalis.

It may be mentioned that the majority of the anophelene larvae from the Umbilo area were obtained from the Umbilo River.

LARVAECIDES : 9,590 gallons of larvaecides were utilized in the spraying of swampy areas, etc. a large proportion of which, i.e. 5,508, was used during September, December, January, February, March and April, this being due to the heavy rainfall, which amounted to no less than 25.365 inches during these months.

ANTI-MALARIAL GANG : Spraying operations were carried out on 153 days, representing an average of 12.75 days in the month. The remainder of the time was taken up in ditching clearing drains and vacant lands etc.

7. WATER SUPPLY.

(By Courtesy of the Borough Water Engineer.)

SOURCE : UMLAAS RIVER.

The catchment area draining to the storage reservoir at Camperdown is 172 square miles in extent. An additional catchment of 138 square miles drains to the new storage reservoir at Shongweni. A further area of 33 square miles drains to the Intake, making an aggregate of 345 square miles. The total acreage within the catchment area owned by the Corporation is 10,527.

POSSIBILITIES OF POLLUTION IN CATCHMENT AREA :

The supply in the river and tributaries from such an extensive catchment area is of course subject to pollution, but almost all the human habitations are situated at such distances from streams as renders them innocuous. The Corporation is empowered by the Durban Waterworks Consolidation Act No. 24 of 1921 to take drastic measures if necessary to prevent serious contamination.

STORAGE :

The total reservoir capacity is made up as follows :-

	Storage Reservoirs.	
	Original Capacity Million Gallons.	Present Capacity Million Gallons.
Shongweni	2,600	2,600
Camperdown	604	177
Clear Water, Umlaas... ...	100	100
	3,304	2,877

Service Reservoirs/

7. SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

Congella	1.	3,000,000 gals.	
	2.	3,000,000 "	
	3.	650,000 "	
	4.	650,000 "	
			7,300,000 gallons
Botanic Gardens		... ...	3,000,000 "
South Ridge		... ...	3,000,000 "
Stella		... ...	2,000,000 "
North Ridge		... ...	2,000,000 "
Ridge End		... ...	2,000,000 "
Northdene	1.	500,000 gals.	
	2.	750,000 "	1,250,000 "
Florida Road		... ...	650,000 "
St. Thomas Tank		... ...	300,000 "
Campbell's Tank		... ...	110,000 "
Botanic Gardens Tank..		... ...	100,000 "
Murchie's Tank		... ...	30,000 "
			21,740,000 Gallons.

PURIFICATION :

When necessary the raw water is treated with Alumina Sulphate for the purpose of sedimentation before Filtration.

Slow sand filters are in operation at both the Umlaas and Coedmore Works, and the Shongweni Works include the rapid gravity type.

In all cases the effluent from the Filters is sterilised by treatment with liquid chlorine on the most modern principles and with completely effective results.

CONSUMPTION :

The average daily consumption is in the vicinity of 10,000,000 gallons and the actual capacity of the existing works is approximately 15,000,000 gallons per day.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS :

Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations were made in the laboratory situated at Northdene Filters, and weekly tests are made at the Government Laboratory in Durban, yielding results comparable with those of any other water supply in the world. The Durban standard of negative Bacillus Coli in 100 c.c. is the highest standard sought anywhere.

7. WATER SUPPLY :

Throughout the year, the quality of the water system, as ascertained by weekly chemical and bacteriological analysis, has been consistently good. In quantity the supply has been ample. It becomes obvious, however, that provision will soon require to be made for an augmented supply in order to anticipate the rapidly expanding needs of the community. Preliminary surveys are being undertaken in the Umgeni and Tugela River Catchment areas, with this object in view.

The high standards of purity are indicated by the subjoined analyses, taken at random :-

(a) Chemical :

Colour.	Good.	Sediment.	Nil
Turbidity	Nil	Reaction.	0.92 Alk.

ANALYSIS.

(Result expressed in parts per 100,000)

Total solids	11.40
Losson Ignition	2.12
Chlorine	2.84
Nitrates & Nitrites	Nil.
Saline Ammonia	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.009
Total Hardness	5.57
Permanent Hardness	3.77
Iron	Trace.
Poisonous Metals	Nil.

(b) Bacteriological :

	B.Coli present in	B. Coli absent in.
Bulwer Park	--	100 c.c.
Medwood Gardens	100 c.c.	80 c.c.
Mitchell Park	--	100 c.c.
Umbilo	--	100 c.c.

8. NIGHT SOIL, SLOP WATER & REFUSE :

The number of pails in use at the end of the year was 349, as against 367, in the previous year, tri-weekly services being given to the following premises. As sewerage extends, outlying premises are being steadily connected up :

Private dwellings.	118.
Business premises.	8.
Government Institutions.	2.
Municipal Institutions.	9.
	137.

REFUSE :

A standard type of refuse collection bin has been approved. The specifications are as follows :-

Dimensions : not exceeding 24" in depth and 16" in width.
Material to be galvanized iron or pressed steel, of not less than BW.G. 20 in thickness.
To be fitted with handles and close-fitting cover.

It was agreed to alter the relevant by-law in order to transfer the onus of providing and maintaining domestic refuse bins from the occupiers, as at present, to the owners of property, or alternatively the Municipality.

No decision was reached however, as to the actual system to be adopted as an improvement on the existing methods of refuse collection. Final review of the whole problem of town cleansing in all its aspects was deferred until after incorporation of the Suburban areas.

The present system, both as regards collection and removal, leaves much to be desired. It has the merit of cheapness, but little else. All types of refuse bins, from cement barrels and superannuated tar drums to light guage galvanized bins of various sizes are to be found in Durban's back-yards. Refuse is transferred from these, usually unmanageable receptacles, in wooden boxes on to standard-sized Scotch Carts fitted with a canvas flap cover, which seldom functions as intended. The Scotch Cart has too high a loading line. The drivers are employed by the Transport Department, which also owns the carts, whilst the loaders are employees of the Health Department.

It is time that the administration of such an essential health service as town-cleansing were transferred to the charge of a Special Committee and Department, which would be responsible for modernizing the present primitive system of refuse collection and removal

Street/

STREET CLEANSING :

Specifications for an improved type of street orderly bin were approved and 100 of same ordered for delivery early in the coming year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL :

Apart from the small quantity dealt with at the Point Destructor, the whole of the town's refuse continues to be dumped on tips which serve to reclaim swampy or low-lying areas in the Borough. The district tips are rapidly becoming exhausted, that at Willowvale, serving part of South Berea had had in fact, to be closed.

The time is rapidly approaching when only the Eastern Vlei will be available for tipping. Whilst this area will serve for many years, the question of long distance haulage becomes urgent. Tenders were accepted for the supply of 4 additional motor freighters to transport the refuse hitherto dumped at Willowvale and to relieve horse-transport from distant points of collection.

The models selected were 2 Karrier vehicles, with metal covers and 2 Shelvoke & Drewry vehicles with canvas covers, capacity in both types being 8 cubic yards.

The following tables show the amount of refuse dealt with by destruction and tipping.

REFUSE - NIGHT SOIL, ETC - CARTS ETC :

Rubbish Carts	62
Motor Freighters	2
Street cleaning carts	16
Carts for depositing sand on tips	3
Tank carts for the removal of night soil	2
Stationary carts and vans	2

MATERIALS REMOVED :

Rubbish	67,475 Loads
Street sweepings	21,381 "
Manure	470 "
Sand for covering tips	33,144 "

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE ETC :

Tipping Sites	Loads of Refuse	Loads of Street Sweepings.
Destructor	6,766	10
Ocean Beach	-	707
Botanic Gardens	19,162	11,250
Gale Street	-	3,134
Willowvale	6,488	17
Near Shires Barracks	996	216
Aviation Grounds	5,203	738
Brickhill Road	29,661	3,255
Stella	1,199	114
Harvey Road	-	1,080
T O T A L S :	69,475	21,381

FLY PREVENTION :

50,073 gallons of poison mixture and 2,704 lbs of fly gum were made departmentally and used or laid down as poison bait on the various tips.

DISPOSAL OF MANURE :

470 Cart loads of manure were collected by the department, all of which was stored in "Baber" platforms for use by the Parks and Gardens and Works Departments.

The work done by the two existing motor freighters is analysed as follows :-

	NO. 1.			NO. 2.		
DETAILS.	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1928/29	1929/30	1930/1
Loads removed.	1,377	1,685	1,797	1,167	1,417	1,456
-do in cub. yards	8,131	11,184	11,154	6,699	9,583	10,027
Cost per c. yard.	1/9.159	1/8.061	1/8.737	2/1.92	1/10.92	1/11.339
Mileage covered	6,869	8,424	8,963¾	7,079	9,262½	10,030¾
-de- per gal.	13.316	14.8	13.359	12.246	15.054	13.731

DISEASED CARCASES TOTALLY CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

DISEASE	BEEF	VEAL	MUTTON	PORK
Cysticercus Bovis	795	88		
Cysticercus Cellulosae				974
Dropsy & Emaciation	305	174	1,875	18
Tuberculosis	457	26		19
Jaundice	16	15	74	
Injuries	33	1	5	6
Moribund	3		36	
Immature		255		15
Dead in Pen			5	
Dead on Arrival	1	1	1	1
Decomposition		8		
Uraemia				4
Abscesses	1			5
Pyaemia			22	
Septicaemia	3			
Peritonitis				1
Pupura Haemorrhagica				5
Pleurisy				1
Septic Pneumonia		2		1
	1,614	570	2,018	1,050
1929/30 TOTALS :	1,158	287	2,243	1,272

0 MILK SUPPLIES :

Applications for registration in respect of sixty-seven dairy premises were received during the year, viz :-

Dairies (Fresh Milk).

Europeans	...	...	41
Indians	...	...	20
			61

Milk Depots (Pasteurised Milk).

Europeans	...	...	6.

Eight of the above applications were in respect of dairies for which licenses had been refused last year for non-compliance with the requirements of this department.

As no effort had been made by these applicants to effect the required improvements to their premises, this department had no alternative but to oppose the renewals, in consequence of which, the licenses were refused.

Despite the refusal of the licenses, several of these milk vendors have persisted in the sale of milk within the Borough, necessitating the institution of proceedings in five instances in order to have the practice discontinued, a conviction and fine being secured in each case.

Five new applications for registration for the sale of fresh milk were received during the year, two of which were approved, two have been held over pending completion of the necessary improvements, while the other was definitely refused as structurally unsuitable.

In the latter case, plans were subsequently submitted and approved for entirely new dairy premises, on completion of which, the application will doubtless be renewed.

In the majority of the dairies, for which registration was sought, the conditions or arrangements were not such as to comply with the requirements of the draft milk by-laws, and in many instances approval has been withheld until the required improvements could be effected.

Two old established dairies discontinued the sale of milk within the Borough during the year in consequence of heavy losses incurred in the T.B. Testing of their herds.

Other two dairies voluntarily closed down, owing to their inability to comply with assurances previously given, involving entire reconstruction of the premises in one case, and improved water supply and minor adjustments in the other.

As previously pointed out, six applications for registration of Milk Depots in respect of the sale of pasteurised milk were received during the year, all of which are situated

within/

within the Borough. Two were new applications, one being approved after the requirements of this department had been met and the other refused owing to the structural unsuitability of the premises.

In the latter case, the business was carried on for some time without the necessary licence having been granted and was only discontinued after prosecution and conviction of the manager.

For the purpose of obtaining some reliable data, the recent census of the local dairy industry relative to the approximate quantity of milk marketed daily within the Borough shows the consumption as accurately as can be ascertained to be.

(a) Fresh Milk .... 2,416 gallons.
(b) Pasteurised Milk.. 4,340 "

apart from milk used by bakers, confectioners.

During the year, the following improvements have been effected at the dairies in the Durban and Peri-Durban areas :

Water Supply : Durban Corporation water has been laid on to three new dairies recently erected in the Peri-Durban area.

All the other existing dairies which could be approved for the production and sale of milk within the Borough are either provided for, or in course of being provided with a suitable water supply.

The majority of the dairy premises obtain their supply from the Durban Corporation.

In these cases, where Corporation Water is not available, a good supply is obtained from bore holes or alternatively rain water storage tanks of large capacity, commensurate with the needs of the dairy concerned.

Cowsheds : Seven new cowsheds have been erected in the Peri-Durban area, and meet with the requirements of this Department.

Included in this number are two new dairies, which have commenced business during the year. The remainder represents entirely new dairy premises erected to replace existing buildings not considered suitable by this Department.

In two instances, the rebuilding scheme involved the transfer of the business from inferior premises within the Borough to more hygenic and commodious premises outwith the Borough, thus reducing the number of Borough dairies to four, as compared with eleven, some three years ago.

Milkrooms: New milkrooms, built in conformity with the requirements of this department, have been provided at two dairies, in addition to the milkrooms provided at the eight dairies already mentioned as having been either built or reconstructed during the year.

Washrooms/

Washrooms : Five dairies have also been equipped with washrooms for the washing of milk utensils, not including these erected at the new or reconstructed dairies.

Sterilizing Apparatus : At four dairies, the ordinary brick built boilers have been replaced with modern high pressure steam boilers, provided with the necessary equipment for the effective steaming of dairy utensils. The advantages of efficient sterilizing equipment is being more and more realized by the majority of progressive dairymen and there is every indication that the near future will see the adoption of improved methods and ideas throughout the dairy industry locally.

Coolers : Milk cooling equipment has been installed at five European dairies in the course of the year. Of this number, two have augmented water cooling by the addition of brine coolers, two have increased their cooling facilities by the provision of Frigedaires, while another had adopted the ordinary water cooler as a preliminary.

Several of the other dairymen are also giving serious thought to the question of milk cooling, although they find it impossible to take any definite steps at the present juncture, owing to heavy financial commitments in other directions, such as the replacement of stock destroyed, or major structural alterations to their dairy premises.

Servants' Housing : One Indian and ten European dairymen (including five of the dairies rebuilt) have provided suitable accommodation during the year for the housing of dairy employees.

This indicates a marked improvement on former years, although much still remains to be done, owing to financial stringency, and the difficulty experienced in convincing the average dairyman of the necessity for good housing in place of the accustomed inferior and insanitary Native or Indian shack.

Bathing & Water-closet Accommodation : Bathing facilities have been provided at six European dairies, four of which have also installed sanitary accommodation for the use of dairy employees during the period under review.

Veterinary Inspection : In November last, following the discovery of bovine Tuberculosis in the milk supply produced at one of the local dairies, the Government Veterinary Department in collaboration with this department, inaugurated their scheme for the eradication of Tuberculosis as regards the raw milk supply of the Borough.

In pursuance of this scheme, several thousand dairy cows, within the prescribed area, have been subjected to the tuberculin test. The work has proceeded steadily since its inception, and now appears to be almost completed as far as the Government is concerned. The number of re-actors found has been exceedingly high, and has proved to be somewhat disastrous for many of the dairymen, who, as already pointed out, have been faced with heavy expenditure, in addition to serious dislocation of business in consequence of diminished milk output, following the condemnation of so many of their cows, and the difficulty in obtaining suitable replacements.

Milk/

Milk Competition : In accordance with previous practice, A Clean Milk Competition conducted conjointly between the Health Department and the Durban & Coast Society of Agriculture and Industry was again held this year.

This competition showed the highest number of entries on record, namely eighteen as compared with fifteen last year, and twelve the previous year.

Considering the difficult period through which the local dairy industry is passing, the increased number of entrants for the competition this year, can be regarded as a most encouraging indication of the dairymen's desire to maintain, and in many instances, improve the quality of their product.

The marks awarded to the several competitors were all tabulated and in the case of the winner and runners up, were displayed on an attractive poster in the Dairy Produce Hall during the recent Agricultural Show.

The silver cup presented by the Durban Town Council and the diploma of the Agricultural Society was won by Mrs J. England, Norfolk Dairy, who also won last year's competition.

The runner up this year was Mrs. P.E. White, Berea Dairy, who was awarded the Agricultural Society's Silver Medal.

During Show Week the local dairymen's exhibit took the form of a Cinema film, produced departmentally, illustrating various aspects of the preparation, handling and delivery of milk as practised locally. This film was shown several times daily, and proved to be the most popular attraction in the dairy product section.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, ETC.

Seventy-nine inspections - representing an average of approximately twenty of each dairy within the Borough and three hundred and fifty - representing an average of just over six of each dairy outwith the Borough boundaries, but selling milk within the Borough, were made.

No. of Milk Depots in the Borough		6
No. of Dairies within the Borough		4
No. of Dairies outwith the Borough selling milk within the Borough.	European	37
	Indian	20

The following improvements were effected at the instance of this department, viz :

COWSHEDS :

Outside the Borough - newly erected . 2

Erected/

COWSHEDS (Contd) :

Erected to replace existing buildings	5
Repairs to walls, floors, etc.	14
Unsatisfactory grooming of cows - warnings given	13

WATER SUPPLY :

Dairies outside the Borough connected to Durban Corporation Water Supply	3

CLEANLINESS :

Premises limewashed or otherwise cleansed after notice from this department.	112
Servants' quarters limewashed and cleansed after notice being given.	11

MILK-ROOMS :

(a)	Erected	10
(b)	Fly-screened	10
(c)	Fly-screening renewed	10

WASH-HOUSES FOR WASHING UTENSILS :

Number erected	5

BOILERS FOR SCALDING UTENSILS :

(a)	Provided	4
(b)	Not regularly used (warnings given)	22

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM EQUIPMENT :

Installed	4

MILK COOLERS :

Installed	5

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK :

Two hundred and sixty-seven samples (267) of milk were submitted for analysis, twenty-seven (27) of which were certified by the Borough Analysts to be under the standard required by the law, viz :-

Milk Fat	3.0%
Solids-not-fat	8.5%

In/

In the majority of these samples, the deficiency was slight and where satisfactory explanations were forthcoming no action was taken beyond warning the dairy-keepers concerned to have the quality of their milk supply improved. Such cases are always followed up and a further sample taken after a short interval.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of twelve (12) of the twenty-seven (27) samples under standard and, in each case, a conviction was secured.

The average composition of the whole of the new milk samples - including those under standard - was as follows, viz :-

Milk Fat	3.392%
Solids-not-fat ...	8.735%
Total Solids.	12.127%

ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS :

In November a beginning was made by the Government Veterinary Officers, with the campaign for eradicating Tuberculosis from the dairy herds supplying raw milk to the Borough. Complete statistics relating to the result of the initial series of tests will not be available until next year.

The evidence already obtained however, indicates that the average percentage of re-actors to the Intradermal Test is likely greatly to exceed the figure anticipated.

The Council's participation in the scheme is limited to the work carried out in dairies licensed to sell raw milk in the Borough, but it is understood that the Government Veterinary Department intends testing animals in a defined area around Durban which includes large numbers of other cattle.

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11. OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES :

The following table shows the nature and quantity of unsound foodstuffs dealt with under the Foods, Drugs & Disinfectants Act, during the year :

UNSOUND FOODS :

24 tins fruit.
1 c/s bottled fruit.
4 boxes (each 26 lbs) dried fruits.
1 c/s tomato sauce.
17 (2 lb) tins jam.
93 tins sardines.
351 lbs. corned beef.

The following foodstuffs were seized from an Indian store in the Grey Street District and, on examination by the Medical Officer of Health, were certified to be unsound, unclean, unwholesome, viz :-

24 (2 lbs) tins of jam.
16 c/s dried fruits.

The licensee of the shop, where these unsound goods were found, set up the defence that they belonged to another occupier, as there was some dubiety on this point the Magistrate gave him the benefit of the doubt, and this other occupier was subsequently prosecuted and fined for trading without a license.

FOODS & DRUGS :

During the year, the following samples were obtained and submitted for analysis, viz :-

Description.	Number.	Genuine.	Below standard or adulterated.
Milk	267	240	27
Butter	1	1	-
Lard	1	1	-
Beef Dripping	1	1	-
Sausages	4	3	1
T O T A L S:	274	246	28

In addition to the above, the usual weekly samples of milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, as well as water for both bacteriological and chemical analyses.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the seller of the sausages, which, on analysis were found to contain 15% of starch, being 9% in excess of that allowed in the Regulations framed under the Food, Drugs & Disinfectants Act No.13 of 1929.

The/

11. OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES (Contd):

The magistrate, however, cautioned and discharged the accused on the grounds that it was the first case in this nature.

BAKE HOUSES, FOOD FACTORIES, ETC :

Change rooms - provided	4
Lavatory basins - provided	3
Overalls - do	8
Fly-screening - do	11
Water-closets, drains, etc. removed from buildings.	7
Walls, etc. limewashed, painted or otherwise cleansed	56
Sleeping in stores or workshops - discontinued.	8
Unsuitable food receptacles - replaced or improved.	37
Unclean clothes	12
Unclean vehicles	6
General repairs and improvements to protect food.	35

12. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

The Medical Officer in charge of the Maternity & Child Welfare Centre reports as follows :-

The numbers of attendances for the year show very little difference from those of the previous year, the only increase of note being in attendance of Indians, which rose from 2,057 in the previous year to 3,386 this year.

During the year a whole-time Health Visitor was appointed to do the Indian work and a separate Clinic has been established at premises in Brook Street. This is being carried on, as far as practicable, along the same lines as the European Clinic. Dr. Janet Jackson and Dr. Minnie Alper have given their services voluntarily, in order to help to start this clinic on right lines, each holding and infant and ante-natal session once a week. This has been appreciated by the Indian Community as shown by the numbers now attending the clinic.

The European Infantile Mortality Rate for the year was 37.73, a few points higher than that of last year, but still a very low figure.

Of the 36 deaths of infants, under one year, 20 or considerably more than half, occurred in the first month of life, 16 of these in the first week. These deaths were due to prematurity, congenital defects and birth injuries, showing as in previous years, the necessity for more wide spread anti-natal care. Of the other 16 deaths which occurred from 1 to 12 months, 9 were due to enteritis, a larger number than in the previous year. This is perhaps due to the increasing popularity of artifical feeding.

This increase is shown by the figures in Health Visitor's report. They endeavour to visit every case as soon as possible after the first ten days of life, but even so they found that 15% of the babies so visited (1142 in number) were already being wholly or partially artificially fed. The Health Visitors find it difficult to arrive at the house where a baby has been born before commercial samples of infants food have been left and frequently these samples have been already tried and accepted.

Total Medical Sessions	349.
Total Ante-natal Sessions	151.
Total attendances at Clinic 21,928)	
" " Indian do 3,386)	25,314.
New cases out of above number	2,136.
No. of infants under 1 year attending clinic	964.
Total attendances of infants under 1 year.	7,445.
No. of expectant mothers attending clinic.	559.
No of cases receiving dry food at reduced price.	121.
No. of cases receiving dry food free.	97.
Amount of dry food sold	2,365.
Amount of dry food given free.	1,759

Births/

12. Continued.

BIRTHS :

Notifications	E. 926.	C. 105.
Registrations.		
European	954.	
Coloured	141.	
Imported (Eur. & Co.)....	393.	

STILL BIRTHS :

Notified	37 - E.	33 - C	4.
Registered	41 - E.	30 - C	11.

DEATHS :

European	36.
Coloured	12.
Rate - European	37.73
Rate - Coloured	85.10
No. of above who attended Clinic or were visited by Health Visitors :-	
European	11
Coloured	6

ANTE-NATAL WORK :

No of expectant mothers attending Clinic	559.
Total number of attendances.	1,346.
No. of above cases attended by Municipal Midwife.	142.
No. of above cases referred to Addington Hospital for confinement.	195.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (See pages 5-6).

HEALTH VISITORS' WORK :

Infants under 1 year :

	First Visits.	Re-visits.
Breast Fed	966	1,241.
Mixed	76	693.
Artificial	100	1,094
Totals :	1,142	3,028.
Older Children :	230	5,114
Visits to Indians.		610

12. Continued :

Still Births.	Deaths.	Expect-ant Mothers	Mater-nal Deaths	Inspect-ion of Lavator-ies.	Puer-peral Fever	Reports Sanit-ary Dept.	Con-tacts.
39	40	724	2	23	7	7	-

Total Visits - 10,966.

Total number of infants under 1 yr. visited. Eur. 1,689. Ind. 184
Total number of expectant mothers visited. Eur. 431. Ind. 54

MUNICIPAL MIDWIFE :

Total number of cases for year. 142.
Total number of Ante-natal visits. 285.

No Maternal Deaths.
No serious Maternal complications.

Premature births - Born alive. 5.

2 at 8 months
2 at 7 months
1 at 8 months - lived 12 days.

Still-births .... 4-3 of which were pre-
Abortions .... 2 (mature.
Emergency cases... 7

INFANTILE BIRTHS & DEATHS :

(See Tables on pages 2-6).

INFANTILE MORTALITY - AGES & CAUSES OF DEATHS :

(See page 5 of main report)

INFANT DEATHS FROM ENTERITIS - FEEDING :

Cow's Milk & Nutrine.	Dried Milk.	Mixed Feeding.	Nestles'	Breast Fed.
1	3	3	2	-

13. LEGAL :

The following table shows the number of prosecutions undertaken in terms of the various sanitary laws, by-laws and regulations during the year :

Law or By-Law relating to	Cases.	Convictions and Consents to judgements.	Dismissals.	Fines.
(a) Adulteration of Food.	12	12	-	£19.10. 0.
(b) Sale etc. of unwholesome or contaminated Food.	3	1	2	3. 0. 0.
(c) Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Food.	9	9	-	15. 0. 0.
(d) Sale of Milk without license	1	1	-	10. 0.
(e) Prevention of Malaria or other mosquito-borne disease.	1	1	-	1. 0. 0.
(f) Nuisances	18	16	2	28.10. 0.
(g) House Drainage	5	5	-	7. 0. 0.
(h) Powers of entry and inspection of premises (obstruction).	1	1	-	5. 0. 0.
TOTAL :	50	46	4	£79. 10. 0.

14. OTHER MATTERS OF HEALTH AND SANITATION.

SANITARY SUPERVISION :

During the year, 1,710 complaints relating to nuisance were received and investigated. In the course of following up and remedying sanitary defects, 3,769 personal and 3,572 written notices were served.

Sanitary reports on applications for trading license numbered 4,941. Inspections in connection with Cyanide Fumigation numbered 469. Advisory reports to other Municipal Departments numbered 1,193.

The following tables show the statistical reoords of work done by the district sanitary staff.

INSPECTIONS OF :

Hotels, boarding and lodging houses	1,664	
Restaurants, eating houses and tearooms	3,224	
Bakeries.	256	
Butcheries.	1,805	
Dairies - within the Borough.	79	
Dairies - outwith the Borough.	350	
Laundries.	1,077	
Markets.	273	
Offensive Trades.	310	
General.	32,370	41,408

NIGHT INSPECTIONS :

Hotels, boarding and lodging houses.	13	
Restaurants, eating houses & tearooms.	31	
Bakeries.	2	
Butcheries.	4	
Laundries	31	
General.	120	201
TOTAL :		41,609

The following list indicates the nature of nuisances discovered and dealt with during the year :

Defective or dirty stables, kraals, cowsheds and the keeping of animals etc.	66
Factory or trade premises.	181
Dirty yards, gullies, water-closets, etc.	979
Discharge of foul water on to streets.	177
Unauthorised deposits of refuse.	330
Accumulations of offensive matter.	330
Smoke.	31
Overgrown lands, etc. cleared.	202
Rats.	283
Flies.	141
Mosquitoes.	842
Keeping of poultry.	381

DRAINS :

Manholes, traps, vents, etc - renewed or repaired.	135
Drains connected to sewer.	1
Stormwater drains disconnected from sewer drains.	5
Stormwater pipes laid under and across footpath.	19

OFFENSIVE TRADES :

The following list shows the number of offensive trades being carried on within the Borough, viz :

Abattoirs.	3
Breweries.	2
Hides, Skin, Wool, etc.	25
Fertilizer Works.	1
Storing and dry-mixing of Fertilizers.	3
Soap Makers.	4
Wattle Bark grinding.	2
Wool Washeries.	1
Refuse Destruction.	1

The Refuse Destructor and one each of the Abattoirs and Breweries are Municipal Institutions.

There are also nine (9) Municipal refuse depositing sites.

Nuisances from :

Smells - abated.	15
Dust - abated.	1
Discharge of offensive liquids.	4
Reports to Sewerage Department re choked drains.	176

DEAD ANIMALS REMOVED OR DISPOSED OF BY THE DEPT:

Horses.	85
Cattle.	23
Sheep.	1
Donkey.	2
Mules.	21
Zebras.	1
Dogs.	54
Cats.	10
	197

Interments/

INTERMENTS AT CEMETERY :

	Stellawood.	General.	Umgeni.
European.	717	228	20
Asiatics.	306	121	-
Natives & Mixed Races.	992	-	-
	2,015	349	20

Total Interments : - 2,384.

SALE OF GRAVE SITES :

The number of grave sites sold at Stellawood Cemetery was : 536.

MAINTENANCE OF GRAVE SITES BY CORPORATION :

Stellawood.	General.	Umgeni.
214	42	7

CREMATIONS :

The number of bodies disposed of at the Crematorium during the year was 14 - Europeans 13 and Asiatic 1.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORTUARY :

Europeans.	83
Asiatics	27
Coloureds	106
Natives	6
TOTAL :	222

15. STAFF

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1930-1931.

Councillor Mrs E.A. Benson (Chairman)
" Mr. S.K. Elgie.
" Mr. J.K. Murray.
" Mr. W. Wanless.
" Dr. H.E. Arbuckle.
" Mr. W.E. Smith.
The Mayor - (ex-officer)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Administration & Office :

1. Medical Officer of Health. Dr.G.H.Gunn, M.D. Ch.B., D.P.H.
6 Clerks.
1 Junior
3 Typistes.
1 Infectious Diseases Officer. C.C.de Lucey) Cert.R.S.I.
Meat & Food Inspector. Sanitary Science
(Home) Cert. City & Guilds of London Inst.

Inspectional :

1 Chief Sanitary Inspector. R. Walker, Cert.R.S.I. Scotland.
1 Dairy Inspector. A. Michie. Cert. R.S.I.
9 District Health Inspectors. (Cert. R.S.I.)

Maternity & Child Welfare :

1 Medical Officer in Charge. K. McNeill, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
4 Health Visitors.
1 Typiste.
1 Clinic Assistant.
1 Maid.

Sick Leave Control :

1 Medical Officer. Dr. G.D.English, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. D.T.M.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Congella :

1 Matron (Miss E. Everatt)
3 Sisters.
3 Staff Nurses.
Specials - various.
1 Seamstress.
15 Indians (1 Cook, 1 Sirdar, 9 Orderlies, 2 Maids).

Disinfecting/

Disinfecting Station :

1 Superintendent.
2 Assistant Disinfectors.
12 Indians (2 Dhobies, 1 Sirdar, 9 Assistants).

Anti-Mosquito :

1 European Overseer.
16 Indians.

Anti-Plague :

1 European Overseer.
5 European Ratcatchers.

Conservancy :

Indians :
1 Sirdar.
1 Tinsmith.
8 Labourers.

Cleansing Services :

1 Chief Overseer
4 Assistant Overseers.
6 Sirdars, 150 Rubbish Collectors (Indians)
5 Sirdars, 206 Street Cleaners (-do-)

Public Conveniences :

11 European Attendants.
8 Indian Attendants.

Barracks Management :

1 European Caretaker.
15 Indians.

Corporation Cemeteries :

2 European Overseers (Stellawood & General Cemeteries)
14 Indian Labourers.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. EXTENSION OF BOROUGH BOUNDARIES :

The Durban Borough Boundaries Commission issued its Report on 18th December, 1930, and recommended the incorporation into the Borough of five areas presently administered by Local Administration and Health Boards, as follows : Greenwood Park, Sydenham, Mayville Umhlatuzana, South Coast Junction.

Incorporation of those areas will take place on August 1, 1932.

The problems of public health importance specially involved will be - Extension of water-supply, sewerage, drainage and roads; Refuse and Nightsoil Collection, Removal and Disposal; Anti-Malaria, Anti-Dengue, Anti-Plague Measures; Control of Infectious Disease; Licensing of retail food shops and stores, bakeries, butcheries and dairies; general sanitary supervision and housing.

Development of the Borough Health Department has reached the point at which it may be expected to form a sound basis for the larger organization required by the Greater Borough. Considerable improvements have recently been effected in the system of keeping office records of the various departmental activities. The office staff has been strengthened, but with the exception of the additional anti-mosquito surveyors, the district staff has not. No increase in the number of district sanitary inspectors has been made since 1905. The additional duties of sick leave control, applicable to both European and Indian Corporation employees, medical attendance on Police & Fire Brigade staff and injured-on-duty cases have been allocated to the medical staff. The clinical duties undertaken by the Council, apart from Native Administration, now require the whole time of a medical officer.

Attention has already been drawn to the importance which will be assumed by the functions of the Cleansing Section as soon as incorporation is effected. The Health Department may be expected to inaugurate a Cleansing Service for the Greater Borough, but it cannot reasonably be expected to administer this enhanced service. Already two-thirds of the Department's Estimates are charged to cleansing service items. Other extraneous commitments are direct charge of Borough Cemeteries, Indian Locations and Infectious Diseases Hospital.

It must be obvious that the less expected of the Department in the way of routine executive duties, the better it can overtake its proper statutory functions which are to inspect, inquire, examine and report on all matters affecting the public health of the community.

Very/

Very definitely, the initiative of the Department is being strangled by the tendency to crowd upon its executive duties properly belonging to other branches of the Municipal organization. Excusable in the immature stages of the Borough's growth, the time will definitely arrive, with the extension of its boundaries to include an additional 100,000 of a population, when the functions of the Health Department must needs be re-cast closer to the mould of statutory conceptions.

REPORT B.

HOUSING :

1. EUROPEAN :

Building activities were less marked this year than last, owing to the prevalent financial depression. The Council completed a housing scheme consisting of 28 four-roomed dwellings, situated off Umbilo Road. Intended for Coloured people, these houses were 'boycotted' by that section on the plea of racial segregation. The houses were ultimately let to Europeans at a rental ranging from £3. 9. 0. to £4. 2. 0. per month.

The Council has not yet succeeded in evolving a scheme to provide accommodation for the poorest class of European - the class which can afford to pay only sub-economic rents. Unless the Council shoulders the responsibility for housing this numerically not inconsiderable class, there would appear to be no prospect of a solution of the problem of adequately housing the very poor.

A special survey will shortly be carried out to gather information on the amount of housing accommodation required by the most depressed class of European, presently herded in insanitary, over-crowded dwellings and 'back-yard' shacks.

During the year, 473 dwellings and flats were erected by private enterprise.

2. NON-EUROPEAN :

1. Coloured. No improvement as regards housing has been effected in the position of this section of the population owing to their failure or inability to take advantage of the accommodation provided, and let ultimately to Europeans.

2. Native. No addition has been made to the accommodation at any of the Borough Native Locations. Progress, however, has been made with the preparation of a scheme for a Native Village at Clairwood. The site chosen is elevated and healthy.

3. Asiatics. No decision has yet been made with regard to the proposed scheme for an Indian village at Cato Manor. The plea of racial segregation has apparently again been successful in obstructing the Council's intentions to proceed with a scheme for the alleviation of the acute shortage of housing for Asiatics.

The tendency to congest the Indian commerical areas in the centre of the Borough continues unabated

Structural/

STRUCTURAL REPAIRS :

General repairs and improvements to premises.	61
Chimneys - renewed or repaired.	11
Roofs - renewed or repaired.	176
Roof gutters and downpipes renewed or repaired.	213
Floors - renewed or repaired.	78
Lighting - improved or provided.	52
Ventilation - improved or provided.	45
Yards paved or repaired.	60
Yards drained.	20

SANITARY FITTINGS :

Water-closet pans, sinks, baths, gullies, etc. - renewed or repaired.	350
Water-closet cisterns - renewed or repaired.	413
Waste and flush pipes - provided, renewed or repaired.	324
Water-closets - repaired.	70
Privies - provided and repaired.	18
Sinks - provided.	24
Lavatory basins - provided.	2
Baths - provided.	24
Sewerage installed.	7
Water-closets provided - European type.	19
Native type.	44

NATIVE & INDIAN PRIVATE BARRACKS OR COMPOUNDS :

There are 137 Native and Indian privately owned barracks or compounds in the Borough wherein ten or more persons are housed.

The total population of these barracks or compounds is 6,214 Natives and 220 Indians.

All these premises are connected to the Municipal water supply, but six (6) are out of the sewered area.

The majority of these barracks etc., are under European supervision, Natives or Indians being in charge of the others.

The structural condition of these barracks may be classified as follows, viz :-

Good	80
Fair	48
Poor	8
Bad	1
Total :	137